Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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Will practice in the Courts of
NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 46-tf

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC.]

ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS,
OF
THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNERED AND FORTY-FIVE.

James K. Polk, *President.* George M. Dallas, *Vice President.* John W Davis, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

CHAP. 77.—AN ACT

To grant the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the land acquired by treaty from the Miami Indians in Indiana.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, every actual settler, being the head of a family, or widow or single man over the age of twenty-one years, who is now in possession, by actual residence as a house keeper, of any tract of public land within the limits of the several cessions by the Miami Indians in Indiana, which have not yet been proclaimed for sale by the President, or any such person who shall hereafter settle, erect a dwelling-house, and become a housekeeper upon any such tract of land, shall be entitled to the same benefits and privileges, with respect to said land, as was granted to settlers on other land by the act approved twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights," and the several amendatory provisions of said act, effected by the subsequent acts bearing date first June, eighteen hundred and forty, and third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three: *Provided*, That the minimum price per acre of said land shall be two dollars per acre.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case the affidavit of the claimant under this act shall be like unto that prescribed by the act of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and the same shall be filed, and proof and payment made for the land claimed, at any time before the day fixed by the President's proclamation for the public sale of the said land: *Provided*, That where a tract of land is now settled upon, a settlement made on such tract subsequent to the date of this law shall confer no right on the last-mentioned settler; and where settlements shall hereafter be made, the right shall be in the first settler, who shall otherwise comply with the conditions of this law.

Approved, August 3d, 1846.

CHAP. 78.—AN ACT

Providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to determine, upon principles of equity and justice, as recognized in courts of equity, and in accordance with general equitable rules and regulations, to be settled by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and Commissioner, conjointly, consistently with such principles, all cases of suspended entries now existing in said land office, and to judge in what cases patents shall issue upon the same: *Provided, however*, That such adjudications shall be made within two years from the passage of this act, and be first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, and shall only operate to divest the United States of the title of the land embraced by such entries, without prejudice to the rights of conflicting claimants.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the power and jurisdiction given by this act, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cease and determine, at the expiration of two years from the passage thereof; and such Commissioner be, and he is hereby, directed to report to Congress at the first session after the said adjudications shall have been made, a list of the same, and under such classes as he may deem necessary, and of the principles upon which such class was determined.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioner shall arrange his decisions into two classes: the first class to embrace all such cases of equity as may be finally confirmed by the board aforesaid, and the second class to embrace all such cases as the board reject and decide to be invalid.

Sec 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for all lands covered by entries or sales which are placed in the first class, patents shall issue to claimants; and all lands embraced by entries or sales placed in the second class shall *ipso facto* revert to, and become part of, the public domain.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to order into market, after due notice, without the formality and expense of a proclamation of the President, all lands of the second class, though heretofore unproclaimed and unoffered, and such other isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of unoffered lands, which, in his judgment, it would be proper to expose to sale in like manner: *Provided*, That public notice of at least thirty days shall be given by the land officers of the district in which such lands may be situated, pursuant to the directions of the Commissioner aforesaid.

Approved, August 3d, 1846.

CHAP. 82.—AN ACT

To define the boundaries of the State of Iowa, and to repeal so much of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, as relates to the boundaries of Iowa.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, the boundaries of the State of Iowa, in lieu of those prescribed by the second section of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," viz: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence, up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established by the constitution of that State, adopted June twelfth, eighteen hundred and twenty, crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence, westwardly, along the said nothern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersect the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence, up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river, to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollet's map; thence, up the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east, along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersect the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi river, to the place of beginning.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the question which has heretofore been the subject-matter of controversy and dispute between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, respecting the precise location of the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, shall be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication and settlement, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of Missouri, approved March twenty-five, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the memorial of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, approved January seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by which both parties have agreed to "the commencement and speedy determination of such suit as may be necessary to procure a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the true location of the northern boundary of that State;" and the said Supreme Court is hereby invested with all the power and authority necessary to the performance of the duty imposed by this section.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the next census and apportionment shall be made, the State of Iowa shall be entitled to two Representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," relating to the said State of Iowa, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, August 4, 1846.

CHAP. 84.—AN ACT

To establish a warehousing system, and to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes,"

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows:—[Sec. 12.] *And be it further enacted*, That, on and after the day this act goes into operation, the duties on all imported goods, wares, or merchandise shall be paid in cash: *Provided*, That in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties within the period allowed by law to the importer to make entry thereof, or whenever the owner, importer, or consignee shall make entry for warehousing the same, in writing, in such form and supported by such proof as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector or chief revenue officer of the port and the importer, owner, or consignee, the said stores to be secured in the manner provided for by the first section of the act of twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses, and for other purposes," there to be kept with due and reasonable care, at the charge and risk of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and subject at all times to their order, upon payment of the proper duties and expenses, to be ascertained on due entry thereof for warehousing, and to be secured by a bond of the owner, importer, or consignee, with surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, in double the amount of the said duties, and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That no merchandise shall be withdrawn from any warehouse in which it may be deposited, in a less quantity than in an entire package, bale, cask, or box, unless in bulk; nor shall merchandise so imported in bulk be delivered, except in the whole quantity of each parcel, or in a quantity not less than one ton weight, unless by special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. And in case the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any goods on which the duties have not been paid, shall give to the collector satisfactory security that the said goods shall be landed out of the jurisdiction of the United States, in the manner now required by existing laws relating to exportations for the benefit of drawback, the collector and naval officer, if any, on an entry to re-export the same, shall, upon payment of the appropriate expenses, permit the said goods, under the inspection of the proper officers, to be shipped without the payment of any duties thereon. And in case any goods, wares, or merchandise, deposited as aforesaid, shall remain in public store beyond one year, without payment of the duties and charges thereon, then said goods, wares or merchandise shall be appraised by the appraisers of the United States, if there be any at such port, and if none, then by two merchants to be designated and sworn by the collector for that purpose, and sold by the collector at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given, in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury Department; and at said public sale, distinct printed catalogues descriptive of said goods, with the appraised value affixed thereto, shall be distributed among the persons present at said sale; and a reasonable opportunity shall be given before such sale, to persons desirous of purchasing, to inspect the quality of such goods; and the proceeds of said sales, after deducting the usual rate of storage at the port in question, with all other charges and expenses, including duties, shall be paid over to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and proper receipts taken for the same: *Provided*, That the overplus, if any there be, of the proceeds of such sales, after the payment of storage, charges, expenses, and duties as aforesaid, remaining unclaimed for the space of ten days after such sales, shall be paid by the collector into the Treasury of the United States; and the said collector shall transmit to the Treasury Department, with the said overplus, a copy of the inventory, appraisement, and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers, and descriptions of the packages sold, their contents, and appraised value, the name of the vessel and master in which, and of the port or place whence they were imported, and the time when, and the name of the person or persons to whom said goods were consigned in the manifest, and the duties and charges to which the several consignments were respectively subject; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exhonorate the master or person having charge or command of any ship or vessel, in which said goods, wares, or merchandise were imported, from all claim of the owner or owners thereof, who shall, nevertheless, on due proof of their interest, be entitled to receive from the treasury the amount of any overplus paid into the same under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That so much of the fifty-sixth section of the general collection law of the second of March, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, and the thirteenth section of the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties, and for other purposes, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby, repealed, excepting that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to extend the time now prescribed by law for selling unclaimed goods: *Provided, also*, That all goods of a perishable nature, and all gunpowder, fire-crackers, and explosive substances, deposited as aforesaid, shall be sold forth with.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any goods, when deposited in the public stores in the manner provided for in the foregoing section, may be withdrawn therefrom and transported to any other port of entry under the restrictions provided for in the act of the second of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, in respect to the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise from one collection district to another, to be exported with the benefit of drawback; and the owner of such goods so to be withdrawn for transportation shall give his bond, with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the duties chargeable on them, for the deposite of such goods in stores in the port of entry to which they shall be destined, such bond to be cancelled when the goods shall be redeposited in store in the collection district to which they shall be transported: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend the time during which goods may be kept in store, after their original importation and entry, beyond the term of one year.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any warehosed goods shall be fraudulently concealed in or removed from any public or private warehouse the same shall be forfeited to the United States; and all persons convicted of fraudulently concealing or removing such goods, or of aiding or abetting such concealment or removal, shall be liable to the same penalties which are now imposed for the fraudulent introduction of goods into the United States; and if any importer or proprietor of any warehoused goods, or any person in his employ, shall by any contrivance fraudulently open the warehouse, or shall gain access to the goods except in the presence of the proper officer of the customs, acting in the execution of his duty, such importer or proprietor shall forfeit and pay for every such offence one thousand dollars. And any person convicted of altering, defacing, or obliterating any mark or marks which have been placed by any officer of the revenue on any package or packages of warehoused goods shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the several ports of the United States shall make quarterly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to such general instructions as the said Secretary may give, of all goods which remain in the warehouses of their respective ports, specifying the quantity and description of the same; which returns, or tables formed thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith cause to be published in the principal papers of the city of Washington.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to make, from time to time, such regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this act, and secure a just accountability under the same. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to report such regulations to each succeeding session of Congress.

Approved, August 6, 1846.

CHAP. 89.—AN ACT

To enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled*, That the people of the Territory of Wisconsin be and they are hereby authorized to form a Constitution and State Government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, by the name of the State of Wisconsin, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the centre of Lake Michigan, where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, thro' Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonie river; thence up the channel of said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the centre of the channel between Middle and Sonth Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the headwaters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Capt. Cramm; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence thro' the centre of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lous river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the centre of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved April eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, to prevent all disputes in reference to the jurisdiction of islands in the said Brule and Menomonie rivers, the line be so run as to include within the jurisdiction of Michigan all the islands in the Brule and Menomonie rivers, (to the extent in which said rivers are adopted as a boundary,) down to, and inclusive of, the Quinnesec falls of the Menomonie; and from thence the line shall be so run as to include within the jurisdiction of Wisconsin all the islands in the Menomonie river, from the falls aforesaid down to the junction of said river with Green bay; *Provided*, That the adjustment of boundary, as fixed in this act, between Wisconsin and Michigan shall not be binding on Congress unless the same shall be ratified by the State of Michigan on or before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of Wisconsin shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi, and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Wisconsin, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said river and waters, and the navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union, in pursuance of this act, the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the State of Wisconsin as elsewhere within the United States; and said State shall constitute one district, and be called the district of Wisconsin; and a district court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district and be called a district judge. He shall hold at the seat of government of said State two sessions of said court annually, on the first Mondays in January and July, and he shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States." He shall appoint a clerk for said district, who shall reside and keep the records of said court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services performed by him the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is by law entitled for similar services. There shall be allowed to the judge of said district court the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in said district a person learned in the law, to act as attorney of the United States, who, in addition to the stated fees, shall be paid the sum of two hundred dollars annually by the United States, as a full compensation for all extra services; the said payment to be made quarterly at the Treasury of the United States. And there shall also be appointed a marshal for said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are prescribed and allowed to marshals in other districts; and shall, moreover, be allowed the sum of two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, until another census shall be taken and apportionment made, the State of Wisconsin shall be entitled to two Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions are hereby submitted to the convention which shall assemble for the purpose of forming a constitution for the State of Wisconsin, for acceptance or rejection; and if accepted by said convention, and ratified by an article in said constitution, they shall be obligatory on the United States:

First. That section numbered sixteen, in every township of the public lands in said State, and, where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second. That the seventy-two sections or two entire townships of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by an act of Congress, approved on the twelfth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An act concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Wisconsin," are hereby granted and conveyed to the State, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

Third. That ten entire sections of land, to be selected and located under the direction of the Legislature, in legal divisions of not less than one quarter section, from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the said State, are hereby granted to the said State, for the purpose of completing the public buildings of the said State, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth. That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to the State for its use; the same to be selected by the Legislature thereof within one year after the admission of said State; and, when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this section, be granted to said States.

Fifth. That five per cent, of the nett proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within the said State, which have been or shall be sold by Congress, from and after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State for the purpose of making public roads and canals in the same, as the Legislature shall direct: *Proaided*, That the foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the said convention which shall form the constitution of said State shall provide by a clause in said constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bonna fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Approved, August 6, 1846.

CHAP. 90.—AN ACT

To provide for the better organization of the Treasury and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.

Whereas, by the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," approved September two, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that it should be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, and recorded by the Register, and not otherwise: and whereas it is found necessary to make further provisions to enable the Treasury the better to carry into effect the intent of the said section in relation to the receiving and disbursing the moneys of the United States: Therefore—

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled*, That the rooms prepared and provided in the new Treasury building at the seat of Government for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants, and clerks, and occupied by them, and also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected in said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of said Treasurer, and such other apartments as are provided for in this act as places of deposite of the public money, are hereby constituted and declared to be, the Treasury of the United States. And all moneys paid into the same shall be subject to the draft of the Treasurer, drawn agreeably to appropriations made by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the mint of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pensylvania, and the branch mint in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposite and safe keeping of the public moneys at those points, respectively; and the treasurer of the said mint and branch mint, respectively, for the time being shall be assistant treasurers under the provisions of this act, and sall have the custody and care of all public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursements of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the rooms which were directed to be prepared and provided within the customhouses in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, for the use of receiver general of public moneys, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of he public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the assistant treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at those places respectively; as shall be also the fireproof vaults and safes prepared and provided within said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them respectively; and the assistant treasurers, from time to time appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms, vaults, and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the offices, with suitable and convenient rooms, which were directed to be erected, prepared, and provided for the use of receivers general of public money, at the expense of the United States at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, under the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the assistant treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above-named; as shall be also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected within said offices and rooms for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those points respectively; and the said assistant treasurers, from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults, and safes, erected, prepared, and provided as aforesaid, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint, four officers, to be denominated "assistant treasurers of the United States," which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located at the city of New York, in the State of New York; one other of which shall be located at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and one other at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. And all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the mint of the United States, the treasurers, and those acting as such, of the various branch mints, all collectors of the customs, all surveyors of the customs acting also as collectors, all assistant treasurers, all receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, all postmasters, and all public officers of whatsoever character, be, and they are hereby required to keep safely, without loaning, using, depositing in banks, or exchanging for other funds than as allowed by this act, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered, by the proper Department or officer of the Government, to be transferred or paid out; and, when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the Government which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department made in conformity to law; and also to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the heads of those Departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the mint of the United States, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, and all the assistant treasurers hereinbefore directed to be appointed, shall respectively give bonds to the United States faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices according to law, and for such amounts as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds, new and suitable in their terms, to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act, and with sureties and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury; and from time to time to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount, and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster General so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the treasurers of the mints in their respective cities, at the said mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the assistant treasurers in their respective cities, at their offices, respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster General respectively to direct such payments by the said collectors and receivers at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they in their discretion may think proper.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted to the Treasury of the United States, to be there safely kept, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, according to the provisions of this act; and also to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to any other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys, and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster General, so far as its exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to or deposited with him, belonging to the Post Office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interest, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both. And each depositary so drawn upon shall make returns to the Treasury and Post Office Departments of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times and in such form as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster General.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and he is hereby authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation, not exceeding six dollars per day and travelling expenses, as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the assistant treasurers, or the collector of the customs, of their respective districts; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the director and superintendent of each mint and branch mint, when separate officers, as a check upon the treasurers, respectively, of the said mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the assistant treasurers, collectors, receivers of land offices, treasurers of the mint, and each branch mint, and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers, respectively, whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep, and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursing said moneys; all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: *Provided*, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act shall not exceed ten; and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars; nor shall the compensation of any one clerk so appointed exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositories to any other of the present depositories, as he may deem the safety of the public money or the public convenience may require: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositories to the depositories constituted by this act before the first day of January next: *And, provided*, That, for the purpose of payments on public account, out of balances remaining with the present depositories, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositories as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all marshals, district attorneys, and others having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the United States, to the treasurer of either of the mints in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the other assistant treasurers, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in other parts of the United States to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposite therefor.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and other persons, charged by this act, or any other act, with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, other than those connected with the Post Office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of each payment or transfer; and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own usef in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investmen: in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposite in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over or to produce the public moneys intrusted to such person shall be held and taken to be *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement; and if any officer charged with the disbursements of public moneys shall accept or receive, or transmit to the Treasury Department to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States, without having paid to such creditor, in such funds as the said officer may have received for disbursement, or such other funds as he may be authorized by this act to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher, every souch act shall be deemed to be a conversion by such officer to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher; and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months no more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled. And, upon the trial of any indictment against any person for embezzling public money under the provisions of this act, it shall be sufficient evidence, for the purpose of showing a balance against such person, to produce a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Treasury, as required in civil cases under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money," approved March third, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; and the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to apply to all persons charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of the public money, whether such persons be ind

ties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandises imported into the United States," approved July thirty-one, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that all fees and dues collected by virtue of that act should be received in gold and silver coin only; and whereas, also, by the fifth section of the act approved May ten, eighteen hundred entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the Territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river,'" it was provided that payment for the said lands shall be made by all purchasers in specie, or in evidences of the public debt; and whereas, experience has proved that said provisions ought to be revived and enforced, according to the true and wise intent of the Constitution of the United States—

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in Treasury notes issued under the authority of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish, monthly in two newspapers at the city of Washington, the amount of specie at the several places of deposite, the amount of treasury notes or drafts issued and the amount outstanding on the last day of each month.

SEC. 19 *Be it further enacted*, That on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin, or in Treasury notes, if the creditor agree to receive said notes in payment; and any receiving or disbursing officer or agent who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation; and also to Congress, if in session; and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

SEC 20. *And be it further enacted*, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers or agents of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than on exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in gold and silver, shall make his payments in the money so furnished; or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the money so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par. And it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the head of the proper Department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent to the President, with the fact of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper: *Provided, however*, That those disbursing officers, having at present credits in the banks, shall, until the first day of January next, be allowed to check on the same, allowing the public creditors to receive their pay from the banks either in specie or bank notes.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time according to the different distances of the depositaries from the seat of Government within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but, in all these regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency or medium of exchange. And no officer of the United States shall, either directly or indirectly, sell or dispose to any person or persons, or corporations, whatsoever, for a premium, any Treasury note, draft, warrant, or other public security, nor his private property, or sell or dispose of the avails or proceeds of such note, draft, warrant, or security in his hands for disbursement, without making return of such premium, and accounting therefor by charging the same in his accounts to the credit of the United States; and any officer violating this section shall be forthwith dismissed from office.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant treasurers directed by this act to be appointed shall receive, respectively, the following salaries per annum, to be paid quarter-yearly at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the assistant treasurer at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at Boston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans shall also receive five hundred dollars annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers; nor shall either of them be permitted to charge or receive any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service, of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be and hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in such repairs or additions as may be necessary to put in good condition for use, with as little delay as may be consistent with the public interest, the offices, rooms, vaults, and safes herein mentioned, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures in the purchase of necessary books and stationery, and to defray any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, August 6, 1846.

☞Can there be any truth in the following paragraph which we clip from the Baltimore *Clipper* of 26th instant? We hope not. Still, Adams, Giddings & Co., are capable of doing anything in the extacies of their fanaticism:

"*A New Paper.*—The 'Liberty Party' are about to establish a newspaper at Washington city, to operate on a great scale. John Quincey Adams, Mr. Giddings, and all the great abolition spirits, are said to be interested. The plan is to raise a fund by subscription, of $20,000 a year for three years, which it is thought will be sufficient. A considerable portion of this large sum is already pledged."

Charleston Longevity.—Instances of Northern Longevity are frequently registered in the papers, but we doubt whether Charleston does not exhibit examples as fully meriting record We yesterday heard of an assemblage of six individuals, at a social party, four of whom were females, whose united ages amounted to 480 years. We might almost say—Beat this who can.—*Evening News.*

Another homeside.—Jesse Harris, a free man of colour, has been committed to our County Jail, charged with the killing of Mathew Russell, another free man of colour.

Raleigh Register.

FOREIGN NEWS.

14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA AT BOSTON.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on the night of the 20th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst. The intelligence is important especially to the Agriculturist. We make up our summary from our New York and Baltimore exchanges, and also from Willmer & Smith's European *Times*.

The most important news is the loss of the steamer Great Britain on the coast of Ireland on the night of Sept. 22d. A full account of the disaster from Wilmer & Smith's European Times will be found below. Passengers and crew all saved.

The state of trade at Manchester had improved. A belief was prevalent that the American cotton crop would prove an average one. In the manufacturing districts, trade was still dull, and there was but little alteration.

The prices of Cotton and of Corn and Flour, had improved—the latter articles materially. We refer to our schedule of the markets.

The rate of discount in the London money market remained unchanged, but the demand for money had improved, and the funds were dull and neglected. The state of Ireland, and the relations of Europe, arising out of the Spanish marriage, had an extensive effect upon the market.

Ireland was in a state of famine, and great exertions were making for the relief of the people.

The steamship Britannia, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th ult., in thirteen and a half days. She encountered severe weather, which protracted her passage.

The papers announces the death of Thomas Clarkson, the well known philanthropist.

Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, was to preach in the Scotch Church, Liverpool, 4th October, on the providential escape of the passengers of the Great Britain.

The first number of Dickens' new "Serial" called "Dealings with the firm of Domeby and Son," was published on the 1st inst. and copies of it were undoubtedly received by the steamer.

The Bishop of St. Asaphs, and Sir John Williams, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, have died since our last advices. Mr. Vaughan Williams has been appointed as the successor of the latter.

On the 29th ult. Robert Scurfield, Esq., one of the largest ship owners of Sunderland, committed suicide.

The steamship Great Britain, Capt. Hosken, left Liverpool on the 22d ult., for New York, with 185 passengers, and on the same night she went ashore at Rathmullen, in Dundran bay, on the coast of Ireland. The passengers were all safely landed. At the latest accounts she had not been got off. Her cargo had been discharged. The particulars of this disaster may be found below.

The Great Britain left Liverpool amidst the roar of cannon and the cheers of thousands, with a fair wind and beautiful day, but in the afternoon rain set in and the wind increased.

Night then closed in, dark and wet, and the wind gradually freshened to a half gale. The log was repeatedly taken. The weather was thick and foggy, and the ship passed the Calf lights before dark, without being able to distinguish the light house at that station. About half-past nine o'clock at night, the passengers were startled by an extraordinary noise on deck, and a cry of "stop her," aground, aground!" "the breakers, the breakers!" "we are wrecked!" "oh! we are wrecked!"

A general fear prevailed that the ship was in collision with some other vessel, but it was soon found that she had stranded. The night was dark and stormy, the ship beat incessantly upon the sand, the breakers repeatedly breaking heavily over her, and one of the life boats was carried from its fastenings on the quarter. Alarms and cries instantly pervaded the ship, and apprehensions were general among the passengers that she would break up during the night beneath the force of the breakers which constantly burst over her decks.

To add to that moment of wo, the lightning glared, the thunder bellowed portentiously from a thick curtain of overhanging clouds, and the rain began to fall in torrents. The scene was one that baffles description. So far as the eye could pierce through the gloom, the sea was a general cauldron of foam, and white sprays lashing the sides of the ship, flew over all on board like snow flakes. As we said before, the ship had outsailed her Captain's reckoning, and the light on St. John's Point being mistaken for that of the "Calf of Man," she went ashore at Rathmullen, in Dundrum Bay.

The Surgeon of the Great Britain was the first who landed with the mail bags, with which he proceeded to Liverpool, via Belfast. They were sent on to the United States by the Caledonia. In the course of the following day, (the 22d,) a large number of passengers proceeded to Warren Point, and others to Down Patrick, with the intention of returning to Liverpool.

The larger number proceeded to the latter place, where the scene of that morning presented one which that little Irish Town never before witnessed. Four horse coaches, and some dozen jaunting cars proceeded, at the same time on to Belfast to take passage by the steamer Winder, which sailed on that day for Liverpool.

Among the passengers were the distinguished "Danseuses Viennoises," forty-eight in number. During the day the steamer Prince of Wales went around from Belfast to render the Great Britain assistance. It was tried in high water, and found to be impossible, she therefore returned to Belfast, taking these 48 little fairies and their guardian to that city, on their way back to Liverpool.

A letter dated Dandran Bay, Oct. 2d, contains the following: "The Great Britain remains in nearly the same state as when you left. She is taking a little more water, the pumps were working nearly all day yesterday. They have got the cargo out, and are now discharging the coal on the beach; there are two steam vessels here, and should Monday be fine, they will try to take her off at high tide. I hear this evening, a heavy steamer is to be here on Monday, with two others, to try if they can move her."

We find the following from the letter of a passenger:

We left Liverpool shortly after 11 o'clock, with a fair wind The day was fine; we were in good spirits, and all were expecting a pleasant and expedious voyage. At 12 o'clock we went down to lunch, and 4 o'clock to dinner—at 7 o'clock we sat down to tea, both before and after which we were delighted by the performances of some of the ladies on the piano, accompanied by singing. I remained in the cabin till near 9 o'clock, when after taking a turn on deck, I retired to bed; I should say that not more than half an hour could have elapsed before I was alarmed by hearing much confusion on deck, and the men calling to 'stop her.' Immediately after, she took the ground at which time the wind was blowing very fresh and occasional showers were falling.

The night was dark, but not so much so that we could not clearly see a light on the shore, but could not tell what part of the coast we were on. The tide was flowing at the time, and, of course, it tended to drive us farther in toward the main land. In company with one or two other passengers, I remained on deck during the next four hours, when the wind having moderated, and all danger as regarded life being at end, life-boats were put in readiness for immediate service if required, but, thank God, it continued comparatively calm, and at low water in the morning we were so near the shore that carts and cars could approach within a short distance of us, and the passengers with their baggage were in a short time landed. The vessel is now lying between the Coast Guard House and the Cow and Calf Rocks

Had she struck on any of the numerous rocks in the neighborhood, she must have been knocked to pieces, and in all probability, many live would have been lost; as it is, much will depend on the weather whether she will or will not be got off. She was, when I left, totally unmanageable. Captain Hosken is acknowledged on all hands to be an able and experienced seaman, and he will be able, no doubt, more fully to account for this accident.

Trade, Crops, Provisions, &c.—The food prospects of the country form a subject of anxious controversy. The failure of the potato crop is not regarded as quite so heavy a calamity as it was a short time back. The fine autumnal weather we have been enjoying during the last six or eight weeks, which approaches in its mild beauty to the Indian Summer of America, has had the effect of arresting the progress of the potato disease. Indeed, it is said that many beds of the esculent in both Islands are recovering, in consequence of the weather, from the disease under which they have been laboring.

Statements of this effect appear in the provincial papers of each country. Still, the fact is undeniable that a large portion of the people's food has been swept away, and the deficiency has consequently enhanced the price of eatables not only in Britain, but over the whole European continent.

The government seems disposed to do all that it can to meet the evil in Ireland. Every means is being taken to find the people employment, which is equivalent to finding them with food, and large stocks of provisions are forthcoming from America and elsewhere.—Nevertheless, there have been some famine riots in various parts of Ireland; but they will disappear as the machinery of the government is brought more immediately into practice to assist the wants of the people.

All kinds of provisions are high in prices. The potato failure in Ireland has not only affected that country, but, indirectly, the people of England. Butter, Beef, and Pork meet with an excellent demand, and have greatly enhanced in value of late. Wheat, Flour, and Indian Corn are now sold at exorbitant rates, and, from present appearances, there is little prospect of their receding in value.

Wheat, Flour, Breadstuffs, &c.—The following article which we copy from the London Shipping Gazette of October 2, will be read with interest by our farmers as well as dealers in breadstuffs generally:

"Though wheat has risen in value about 15s per quarter since the end of July, and prices of other descriptions of grain in nearly the same proportion, an opinion is prevalent that quotations will be much higher during the approaching winter. The grounds for this belief are, the ascertained deficiency in the produce of all spring corn, and the extensive failure of the potato crop. That Great Britain will require a very large importation of grain before the next harvest cannot be questioned; and the stocks of old grain are comparatively insignificant all over Europe, whilst the harvest of 1846 has turned out more indifferently on the Continent than in England, it may be difficult to secure the requisite quantity.

"To succeed in doing so, it will probably be necessary to pay high prices, as their own necessities will render our continental neighbors more than usually tenacious in parting with their produce. Prices have already got up considerably at all the leading ports in the Baltic, and by the Britania steamship we learn that the expectation of a failure of the potato crop in Europe had caused a rise in the value of three-fourths of a dollar per barrel at the principal markets of the U. States. We are, however, glad to learn from thence that the yield of both wheat and Indian corn was abundant over the greater part of North America. The latter article, it is true, had not then been secured, but it was in so advanced a state as to be considered out of danger. Great as are the resources of the United States it would be unwise to calculate on any thing like a supply from thence at all adequate to our wants; and the idea that the price of wheat will continue to tend upward, does not, therefore, appear to us at all unreasonable. The deliveries from our own farmers, which have recently been on a very liberal scale, are now beginning to fall off; and, for some time to come—and the sowing of the autumn crops shall have been completed—the supplies of the home grown wheat are likely to be moderate; even a temporary re-action in prices seems, therefore, improbable. Such, at least, appears to be the present impression; and at all the principal provincial markets held during the week, merchants and millers have shown so much anxiety to increase their stocks as to give sellers the opportunity of realizing an advance of from 3s. to 4s. per quarter on previous rates. The arrivals of wheat coastwise into London have been quite moderate since our last, nor has the quantity exhibited at Mark-lane by land-carriage samples been by any means large.—On Monday the show from Kent, Essex, and Suffolk was less than on that day week, and the stands were cleared without difficulty at rates 3s. per quarter above those current in the commencement of the preceding week.

Since then factors have insisted on a farther rise of 2s. which has in some measure checked the demand; still, a fair extent of business was done this morning at that advance. Foreign free Wheat has met with attention, and has risen in value as much as English. In bonded hardly anything has taken place, not so much from the want of demand as from the scarcity of good qualities, and the extravagant terms at which the finer kinds have been held. The duty fell to 8s. per quarter yesterday, and will recede gradually to the *minimum* point. On Monday the town millers rose the top price of flour to 56s. per sack, at which improvement the sales has since been rather free. For the best fresh brands of United States' Flour 34s. and 35s. per barrel has been paid, and secondary sorts have brought corresponding terms."

In Ireland every means are being taken to give the people employment, which is equivalent to finding them with food; elsewhere, nevertheless, there have been some famine riots in various parts of Ireland.

There had been large sales of Cotton, and prices, if anything, were a shade higher.

The market for all kinds of produce continued buoyant, and at rapidly increasing prices.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times caution their friends in this country against wild speculation, as the money and enterprise of England will find and bring food from every quarter of the earth, if necessary.

The news from the Continent was not important.

Ireland.—The distress and destitution consequent upon the failure of the potato crop is really awful. The law for affording employment to the people is being carried out with alacrity by the Government and landed gentry of the kingdom. It is now admitted on all hands, that the labor-rate act is imperfect in its details, and it has been urged upon the attention of the ministry that Parliament should be convoked immediately to remedy its various defects.

Serious riots had occurred in the county of Waterford, Ireland, on the 29th ult., large mobs having attacked bakers' shops for the purpose of obtaining bread. Two of the people had been killed by the dragoons ordered to disperse the rioters, and much excitement existed at the last advices.

India and China.—The news by the extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, was published by the morning papers on Tuesday. The intelligence is of little importance; a variety of reports are in circulation respecting the unsettled state of affairs on the northwest frontier. The Sikhs, it is said, are determined to re-organize their army, but several of the hill tribes are already so dissatisfied that it is expected that they will refuse to submit. Under these circumstances, Mahor Raga's Government it is said has already remained at Lahore for a longer period than that originally fixed by the Governor General. Our intelligence from China speaks of the preparations making for the evacuation of Chusan.

Later from India.—Dispatches from Bombay to August 27th, have been received by extraordinary express, via Trieste. The Sikhs government was in a tottering state. The British authorities, in anticipation of a revolt, were busy preparing for the immergency, for the purpose of suppressing it.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKET.

The month of September has proved to be one of considerable excitement. The prorogation of Parliament has turned public attention from politics to commercial affairs, and more particularly to the very important question—how and by what means the deficiency of food was to be supplied to the vast mass of our population who have hitherto trusted too much to the potato crop. No one, not the most sceptical, now disputes the fact, that the potato crop in these three kingdoms is damaged; parties do not agree as to the extent, but even the loss of one-third is an amount of such magnitude as to require the energy and resources of a wealthy body of merchants to supply, as Government do not intend to interfere so long as the prices of the necessary articles of food remain within the range of moderation. It is also now known that this agricultural disease extends more or less to turnips and other produce hitherto used, all which tends to increase the anxiety. The consumption continues to be very large; railways are in progress all over the country; no man willing to work need remain idle, and the rate of wages fully equal to the increased price of food; money plentiful, the bullion in the Bank of England increasing, and discounts only three per cent. for good paper. There has been a large speculative demand for *Cotton*, based on the not unusual reports from the United States of no stocks—short supply—late crop—early frost—blight by worm, &c.; but the arrival of the Britannia on the 30th ult., while they seemed to confirm in a slight degree some portion of those rumors, tended to allay the fears that we should be in want. Prices since are easier, and the sales for a few days past have been more confined to the wants of the trade than speculative. *Beef* has not met with so ready a sale as on the previous month. The demand from Ireland has materially diminished, from the late advance in prices; and the stock in first hands is much less, still is amply sufficient to meet our wants. The 24th ult., was the day on which the Government contract was to be taken, on which day 8000 tierces of Beef out of 12,000 were contracted for, at an average of £7 1s 5d per tierce; this is about 10s per tierce above last year. It is reported that the Government has reserved the remaining 4000 tierces, owing to some information which they have received as to comparing the quality of foreign Beef with the Irish. *Pork* is in very small supply, nor has there been that active demand which we anticipated from the high price of Irish; but, as we have said before, the American curers have wide room to improve before they can successfully compete with the Irish in this article. The whole of the Government contract was taken on the 24th ult., say 18,000 tierces, at an average of £7 13s 7d per tierce. This is nearly 20s per tierce above last year, and yet the price of both Beef and Pork is considerably under what was anticipated. There have been several shipments of Bacon made as experiments, which have sold freely on arrival, but the quality is not equal to what suits us if heavy stocks were on hands. *Cheese* has been unusually limited in supply. The quality for so far has been barely equal to last year, yet the prices realized are higher, and must have left the shippers fair remunerative profits. The stock of this article is unusually limited, and early arrivals would meet a ready sale at our full quotations. We have had no arrivals of U. S. *Butter*, which, if shipped in proper order, so as to arrive in good condition, would pay the exporter, from the fact that Irish has advanced from 96s to 100s, and sold even at these rates as soon as landed. We still have inquiry for *Grease*, from 41s to 43s per cwt. *Lard*, in the middle of the month, was rather dull, from several parties pressing on the market; it has, however, rallied again, and barrels are in steady request from 41s to 43s, while kegs, suitable for domestic use, would bring 45s to 48s. *Tallow* is very scarce, and has advanced fully 1s 6d per cwt. during the month. The stock of North American is now in very small compass, and we can safely recommend shipments. *Ashes* have been more inquired for, and as the stocks have rapidly diminished, we have made an advance of 1s. 6d. per cwt., on Pots and Pearls, with the prospect of still higher prices. *Naval Stores* are advancing—Turpentine worth 9s 3d, and Tar 13s 6d, and very scarce. *Beeswax* firm, from £7 10s to £8. No sales making in *Cloverseed*. We expect a full supply of home growth, as well as from the Continent, and we think 45s likely to be an extreme quotation. Some sales of old *Flaxseed* from 35s to 40s per hhd., but a considerable quantity still remains unsold. *Linseed Cake* is much wanted, and has advanced rapidly during the month; good quality would sell freely at our quotations. *Staves* are very dull, and the stock large. *Lead* brings £18 per ton, in bond. *Oils* are advancing in price. Sperm is wanted, and would realise £79 to £82 per ton. Whale Oil firm at £28; and Palm Oil advanced to £32, and very steady. *Hides* are dull, owing principally to the unsettled state of affairs on the River Plate; the amount of sales limited and confined principally to the heaviest weights. *Hemp* is scarce, and further increased in value; the stock of American trifling and good; well cleaned parcels would realise £24 to £25 per ton. *Wool*—The heavy sales of this article, at London, have just closed, and at full prices. Nearly all sold. There have been no arrivals as yet of the new clip, but if our friends pay due attention to the *cleaning* and *assorting*, they will reap the advantage, particuly for the fine hair Wools, which are preferred.

Imports of North American Produce, from 1st to 30th September, 1846, inclusive.

From the United States: Beef, 162 tierces, 1122 brls.; Pork, 912 brls.; Hams, 49 casks; Tallow, 203 hhds. 319 brls.; Lard, 1354 brls. 867 kegs; Butter, 1880 casks; Cheese, 606 boxes; Hides, 2843; Wheat, 10,605 qrs.; Flour, 65,716 brls. From Canada: Beef, 94 brls.; Pork, 58 brls.; Butter, 813 casks; Ashes, 750 Pot, 787 Pearl; Wheat, 4087 qrs.; Flour, 31,847 barrels.

J. & C. KIRKPATRICK.

Scarcity of Grain in Germany.—The apprehensions of scarcity are not less serious than in France. In the northern states rye and potatoes, which constitute the principal food of the inhabitants, have completely failed. They will, of course, be obliged to make up the deficiency with wheat, the surplus of which is annually exported to the northern harbours of France. This accounts for the extraordinary rise in the price of wheat on the shores of the Baltic, and the inutility of the orders sent by French merchants to the markets of those countries. Southern Germany has, in its turn, become alarmed. The King of Wurtemberg by an ordinace of the 14th ult., permitted the free importation of flour and foreign farinaceous productions until the 1st of May, 1847. In Bavaria, the wealthy inhabitants of Nuremberg have just founded an association for the supply of grain. That society, which has been authorised by the King, will manufacture bread and sell it to the poor classes under the market price.—*European Times.*

American Potatoes for Ireland.—There are now unloading on the Dublin quays two American vessels freighted with potatoes from the United States. They are of excellent quality, and selling at the rate of tenpence per stone We understand this is but the commencement of an extensive import trade of the once staple commodity of Ireland.

The Newfoundland Courier, 10th inst., says that there is a scarcity of all descriptions of lumber, especially of boards, in that market. Prime pine boards are worth 5*l*a5*l* 10s per 1000 feet; prime spruce boards 4*l*a4*l* 10s; inferior qualities from 20s to 30s less.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, October 30, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of ONE THOUSAND COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

☞"A DUPLIN DEMOCRAT" is crowded out this week. His communication is in type, and will appear next week.

LECTURES ON MEXICO.

Dr. Slater, who has spent two years in Mexico, and who comes to Wilmington with the highest recommendations, proposes to Lecture at the Masonic Hall this and to-morrow evening, on Mexican manners, customs, &c. We hope our citizens will give him good houses.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news brought to our shores by the Caledonia, a summary of which will be found in another place, has made every thing brisk in our large Atlantic Cities. American produce of all descriptions is in demand at enhanced prices. Indian Corn, we perceive from articles in the English papers, is daily rising to favor with the British people as an article of diet; and consequently the demand for the article is largely on the increase. The *European Times* of the 4th inst., however, states that owing to the three or four weeks of beautiful weather, which was experienced in England during the month of September, the dreadful consequences of the potato rot will be in some measure averted, or rather, the rot of that great staple of life in the British Isles, will not be near as universal as was at first anticipated; and therefore the *Times* cautions its American readers against making too large calculations on this score, and running into wild speculations. All the English papers, however, agree that the produce market for all descriptions is high and brisk; and that there is little doubt but that it must continue so for the present season.

In a political point of view, the news is not by any means important. The great event of the day which was exciting the speculations of the political coteries of Europe at the sailing of the Caledonia, was the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier, to the Infanta of Spain. The Duke is a son of Lewis Phillippe, king of the French, and the English Cabinet have protested against the marriage, as tending in its consequences to disturb the balance of power on the European continent.

In one point of view, the news is particularly cheering to this section of North Carolina. Naval Stores of all kinds, as will be seen by reference to our quotations from *Wilmer & Smith's European Times*, are scarce, and in great demand at largely enhanced prices.—We would not be surprised if the next arrival from England would bring us the intelligence that Turpentine was up to the old figure of January and February last.

☞We see from the Chronicle of Wednesday morning, that there is to be a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, at the Masonic Hall, on this evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the Committee on taxation, &c. &c. We were not present at the last meeting, but understood that it was adjourned till Tuesday of Court week. We suppose, however, that we were mistaken. The meeting is indeed an important one, and we trust that it will be a full one, and that it will deliberate the question with prudence and calmness, so as not, by its action, to give rise to any counter current, which might distract the present unanimity of feeling which exists on the Rail Road question. It will, indeed, be an important meeting, and we will look with some anxiety to its action, as it will have, in our opinion, considerable influence on the whole Rail Road scheme. Let it, then, be attended by all who feel any interest in the well-being of Wilmington.

☞It really pains us, and when we say this we mean what we say, to learn that Captain Thomas F. Marshall has quit the service of the Rail Road Company. He is a jolly, whole-souled gentleman, and many a traveller will regret his resignation of the command of the Company's Steamer Vanderbilt. He may be assured that wherever he goes or whatever business he pursues, he will carry with him the best wishes of the whole community of Wilmington.

Messrs. McRae & Co., have completed the survey of the Rail Road route from this place to Manchester, South Carolina, and are now in Wilmington, preparing their plans and estimates for the inspection of the public.

THE CONNECTING LINK.

We notice for some time past, that some of our contemporaries of the press of this place and our sister town of Fayetteville, have had several angry passages on the subject of Rail Roads. We regret this, for it can lead to no good. For our own part we look upon it as perfectly natural, and in the order of things, that the citizens of Wilmington and Fayetteville should be anxious, as communities, for their respective projects. But we can see no good reason why, in the ardor of their endeavors after their respective ends, they should get angry with each other. Certainly, as a Wilmingtonian, *we* feel no hostility towards Fayetteville or its interests. Indeed, we regard its prosperity as intimately connected with that of our own town. If we understand anything of the feelings of the people of Wilmington, all they want is an open field and fair play. They feel confident that their project is the most feasible one, and they are determined to carry it through. They do not desire in so doing to injure any other section of the State. They only wish, honestly and fairly, to improve their own condition, and that of the surrounding country, if they can. We assure our friend of the Observer, that, so far as our knowledge goes, he is much mistaken, if he thinks that there is any feeling of hostility existing in this community towards Fayetteville.

☞We have in this week's Journal, given the foreign news more in extenso than formerly, believing that in so doing we will meet the views of our readers. We have paid particular attention to giving the Foreign Markets, in regard to those articles in which our people are interested. We shall henceforth make copious extracts from the most reliable English papers, on all subjects which concern the American reader, particularly on mercantile subjects. Our readers may rely, too, upon their accuracy, as we will take care to obtain them from the fountain head—from the English papers themselves.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S ROUTE.

Gen. Taylor entered Matamoras on or about the 12th of last May. Since then he has advanced into the interior as far as Monterey, now become immortalized in the annals of our country, a distance (from Matamoras) of two hundred and seventy-nine miles. Saltillo, where it is said Santa Anna now is, at the head of 20,000 men, is distant from Monterey about seventy-five miles. From this point to San Luis Potosi, is about three hundred and seven miles. From thence to the city of Mexico itself, is, according to the best data we can find, three hundred and ten miles, making the whole route from Matamoras to the "Halls of the Montezumas," nine hundred and seventy-one miles, and from Monterey six hundred and ninety-two miles. If it be true that Santa Anna, and we have no reason to doubt it, is at Saltillo, at the head of an army of 20,000 men, and has fortified that place, we may expect to hear of another bloody battle, as soon as the armistice is terminated.

TROOPS FOR THE ARMY.

We learn from the Charleston Courier of the 26th inst., that the troops at Fort Moultrie, about 250 in number have been embarked on board the ship *South Carolina*, which was expected to sail on Tuesday last for the mouth of the Rio Grande. The troops are mostly recruits from South Carolina and Georgia.

☞With regard to the rumor which has been going the rounds of the papers, that the government has made a call for 50,000 volunteers, the Union of the 22d inst, says: "Whether, or when, the government will call for some volunteers, we know not, and it is possible they have not yet decided; but no such call has been made." The Union adds: "We cannot be mistaken in saying that a vigorous prosecution of the war is the order of the day. But we will not undertake to develope the plan of the campaign. The events will duly develope themselves."

CAPTAIN THORNTON.

The Washington Union says that Captain Thornton has left Washington for the South, and it is believed that he is again about to join the army. We hope this may be so, but we fear that the gallant Captain's health will not permit him so to do. When we saw him passing through Wilmington some days ago, we thought he looked very feeble.

DUPLICITY.

The Matamoras "Flag," of the 29th of September, says that Ampudia, in his interview antecedent to the capitulation of Monterey, stated to Gen. Taylor that commissioners had proceeded to Washington on a mission of peace. This is supposed to be the reason why Gen. Taylor granted such liberal terms to the Mexicans. It may be so.

☞We clip the following paragraph from a letter published in the *Union* of Monday night last, written by an officer of the Gulf Squadron, and dated off Vera Cruz, Sept. 22d, 1846. It would go to confirm the statement made by a correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, whose letter we publish in another column, to the effect that Santa Anna is *now* at Saltillo with a force of 15,000 or 20,000 men:

"The present (Mexican) government has manifested great activity since its accession to power, and adopted every measure for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Detachment of troops from the city and other parts of Mexico, with thirty pieces of artillery, have been lately despatched to the north, and by the end of the month it is not unlikely they will have a force of 15,000 men—or perhaps more, in the neighborhood of Monterey. It is difficult to say how this large force is to be kept in the field, as it is well known the public treasury is empty. The only money received by the government, within our knowledge, are the small sums contributed by private individuals, not sufficient to maintain a regiment for a month."

THE NEXT MOVEMENT.

Supposing the rumor to be true conveyed in one of the letters which we publish from the New Orleans Picayune, that Santa Anna is now at Saltillo, at the head of an army of 20,000 men, and that orders have gone on by Major Graham from our government, ordering Gen. Taylor to break up the armistice, and to push on towards the city of Mexico, the question has been asked, what forces can he command for immediate advance? And whether he will find himself in a situation to meet Santa Anna? We suppose, as a matter of course, that Gen. Taylor will repair the defences of Monterey and leave a garrison of at least 1,000 efficient troops in it. This will weaken him some. According to the best information we can obtain, the whole number of troops of all arms on the banks of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to Monterey, is about fifteen thousand. Of these there are about one thousand five hundred inefficient from sickness. Of course, advancing as Gen. Taylor is, into the heart of the enemy's country, he will garrison with his own troops, the principal towns through which he passes to secure a retreat, should such a thing be necessary. This will take men.—Matamoras, Camargo, and Monterey, will require at least, we should think, between three and four thousand troops. This, added to the sick list, would reduce the number which he would be able to bring into the field at any point above Monterey, to something about ten thousand. With this number, however, we feel assured that Gen. Taylor can cope with any army which the Mexicans can bring into the field. and we have no doubt but that "Old Rough and Ready" will, just so soon as he can get things arranged to his liking, and after the receipt of dispatches from our government, proceed forthwith towards Saltillo, fight or no fight.

WILLIAM R. KING.—Our late Minister to France, MR. KING, was a passenger on board the ill-fated Great Britain, when she went ashore on the North West coast of Ireland. He immediately returned to Liverpool, where he took shipping on the packet ship New York, and will, most probably, arrive in this country about the 1st of next month.

THE SOLICITORSHIP.

We are informed thas it is rumored in some quarters, that the Hon. Robt. Strange declines being a candidate before the next General Assembly, for the office of solicitor, which he now holds. We are authorized to correct any such report or rumor, as it is his intention to be a candidate.

The above is from the Fayetteville Carolinian of the 17th inst. We are glad to see the rumor contradicted, and trust that the approaching Whig Legislature will have the straightforward manliness to re-elect Judge Strange. For we feel confident that there is not a member of that body, whether Whig or Democrat, who does not know in his heart, that he is by far the best selection that could be made. We learn that there are a whole host of Whig candidates already in the field for the office.—Amongst others, Thomas D. Meares, of this place; John Winslow, of Fayetteville; Ashe, of Anson; and William Haigh, of Fayetteville. How many more, we do not know. Surely no body of men could select either of these gentlemen in preference to Judge Strange for the important office of State's Solicitor in the Superior Courts. Time will shew.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It cannot be concealed that we have been badly beaten in Pennsylvania. But when we examine the cause of our defeat, we are not discouraged or disheartened. Indeed, in the recent election in this State, there is much that cheers us as a southern Democrat. We are aware that many of the would-be-leaders of the Democratic party in the Keystone State have taken it into their heads that the people of the State are for a high protective tariff, and were consequently opposed to the action of the last Congress in repealing the act of '42. This has been the sole cause of our defeat.—For, had the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania been true to their faith and advocated boldly and fearlessly the revenue Tariff bill of Gen. McKay, there is no doubt that the result would have been far other than it has been. The present defeat will only lead them a lesson, which we have no doubt will do them good in all time to come. Wilmot, the only man who voted for the revenue bill of '46, has been triumphantly returned in opposition to the combined forces of Whiggery and renegrade Democracy. We feel as certain as that the sun will rise on the morrow, that the State of Pennsylvania will be as thorough an anti-Tariff Democratic State in 1848, as any in the Union. The following letter, received by a friend, from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, explains itself, and will be read with interest:

MUNCY, Oct. 17, 1846.

DEAR SIR: As we anticipated, the "Cameron, Kickapoo" faction throughout the State, effected a union with the Whigs, and have succeeded in defeating our candidate for Canal Commissioner, Foster. The turn out has been small, particularly in the northern Democratic counties, owing to the storm which raged with great violence from some time before daylight until long after dark. It has never been known to rain for so great a length of time, with such "*fury*." The Susquehannah rose six feet in

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

We are indebted to the politeness of Rob't Collins, Esq., of Mobile, for a copy of the daily Picayune, containing the following interesting news from General Taylor's Army. We will condense the intelligence so as to give our readers the most material parts without taking up too much space in our columns:

From the New Orleans Picayune, October 21st.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM MONTEREY.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALVESTON.

The steamship Galveston, Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday afternoon from Brazos Santiago, coming by way of Galveston. She has relieved our citizens of the painful suspense which they have endured for many days. Our advices from Monterey come down to the 6th of October. The city is in the quiet occupation of our troops. The evacuation is described in the letters of our correspondent.

After perusing the letters we have received by the Galveston, and talking freely with several military gentlemen, it gives us pleasure that we have no correction to make in the first report which we gave of the battles of Monterey. Officers who were in those actions bear witness to the fidelity of our correspondent.

The following order of Gen. Taylor announcing his victory we copy from the American Flag of the 10th instant:

ORDERS—No. 123.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, Sept. 27, 1846.

The Commanding General has the satisfaction to congratulate the Army under his command upon another signal triumph over the Mexican forces. Superior to us in numbers, strongly fortified and with an immense preponderance of artillery, they have yet been driven from point to point until forced to sue for terms of capitulation. Such terms have been granted as were considered due to the gallant defence of the town and to the liberal policy of our own Government.

The General begs to return his thanks to his commanders and to all his officers and men, both of the regular and volunteer forces, for the skill, the courage and the perseverance with which they have overcome manifold difficulties, and finally achieved a victory shedding lustre upon the American arms.

A great result has been obtained, but not without the loss of many gallant and accomplished officers and brave men. The Army and the country will deeply sympathise with the families and friends of those who have thus sealed their devotion with their lives.

By order of Maj. Gen. TAYLOR:
(Signed) W. W. S. BLISS, As't. Adj. Gen.
Official:
GEO. A. M'CALL, Ass't. Adj. Gen.

Capt. Owen (formerly Lieutenant) of the Baltimore Battalion, left Monterey on the 6th inst., and we are indebted to him for many interesting details. He informs us that the American loss in the three actions is set down at *five hundred and sixty-one, killed and wounded.* Our correspondent, writing on the 29th ult., makes the loss a little less, put it had not then been ascertained with precision. The Mexican loss has not been, and brobably never will be ascertained with certainty. It is believed to exceed one thousand.

The great subject canvassed in the Army continued to be the terms granted to Gen. Ampudia. Officers and men were so assured that a few hours more fighting would have forced them to an unconditional surrender, that it vexed them to have their prey escape. One explanation attributes to Gen. Taylor a generous forbearance towards a gallant foe. It is urged that Gen. Ampudia made the defence of Monterey contrary to the wishes and even orders of Santa Anna. Having himself erected many of the defence of the city, and taken it upon himself to protect it at all hazards; his responsibilities bore heavily upon him, and after the gallant defence made by his army, Gen. Taylor was induced to be lenient towards him. But this is the reasoning of others; we do not discard or adopt it. Others say that Gen. Taylor yielded with reluctance to the opinions of the three officers next in command, to whom the matter was referred in a council of war.—This, too, is but speculation. The same subject is touched upon in the letters subjoined, to which we refer.

From Capt. Owen, we learn that our associate, Mr. Kendall, left Monterey with him on the 6th inst. on his way home, no active service being anticipated for a long while. His service in McCulloch's company was fortunate for him, furnishing him, amid all the hardships, with most of the excitement of a campaign, terminating in brilliant actions and a crowning victory. How the rangers did their duty in the three glorious days, every man whom we can meet bears honorable testimony. To have served in such a corps may well be a source of lasting pride and satisfaction to him.

We regret to say that certain difficulties had occurred at Camargo which it was grievously feared would lead to two private hostile meetings in which two of our citizens were to take part. We regret to allude to such a subject, and do it only to meet the exaggerated rumors in circulation in regard to the matter. It is stated that Brig Gen. Marshall, of Kentucky, had demanded satisfaction from Col. Balie Peyton, of this city, and that a meeting would take place, probably on the 11th inst. Another difficulty was to be arranged at about the same time and in a similar mode between Capt. Musson of this city, and Capt. Shivers, of Texas. Most sincerely do we hope that an adjustment may have been effected without resort to arms. We must repeat our regret at being compelled to allude to the subject. We gladly turn to other themes.

The steamer Maj. Brown has left Camargo to go up the river to ascertain how far the river may be navigable, and the "Flag" says it is intended to establish a military depot at the furthest navigable point, so as to have stores at a place as near as possible to the route taken by Gen. Wool, marching from San Antonio into Chihuahua. At the last accounts she had reached Mier without meeting obstruction, and was proceeding on up. An officer was on board to survey the river and select the extreme navigable point.

Major General Patterson, commanding at the American head-quarters at Camargo, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the transit of any goods or passengers up the Rio Grande, without the permit of an American commissioned officer.

He has also issued another proclamation declaring that, until the breaking up of the present armistice, all Mexican troops found prowling along the banks of the Rio Grande, below Monterey, will be treated as outlaws.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER COL. HARNEY.—The Galveston brings the account of the total loss of the Steamer Col. Harney, laden with Government stores. In endeavoring to cross the bar of the Rio Grande, it being at the time very rough, she broke her steam pipe and anchored at the bar. It blew hard, however, and she went to pieces. Fifteen lives were lost, and the beach for five miles was strewn with her cargo.

The following letters are written by one of the Editors of the Picayune, Mr. Kendall, who was at the storming of Monterey. They may be relied on, and will be read with deep interest:—

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

MONTEREY, Sept. 29, 1846.

I should have written you before this late hour, but I knew, all the while, that our regular correspondent "H." was keeping you well acquainted with the stirring events of the past week, and little time had I, even could I have put hands upon writing materials, to give you an account of the doings of the 2d division of the Army. From the time the Mexican Lancers commenced the attack upon our advance, late on the afternoon of the 20th inst., up to the final capitulation on the afternoon of the 24th, there was literally no rest to the soles of the feet of any man in Gen. Worth's command. The rain on the nights of the 20th and 21st, combined with the constant expectation of an attack from the enemy, were causes sufficient to drive away sleep; but to these should be added hunger and that excess of fatigue which drives off slumber, as well as the circumstance that many of us had wounded comrades demanding attention; with this combination of drawbacks, you can easily conceive that one had little time or inclination for writing

Speaking of wounded comrades reminds me of poor Thomas. He was one of the most daring spirits in McCullock's company, and had his horse wounded in the charge the enemy's lancers made upon us on the morning of the 21st. On the following morning, while storming the battery on the height overlooking the Bishop's Palace, he was mortally wounded, and after suffering incredibly, died on the morning of the 24th. A musket ball shattered his hip joint, at the same time that the brave Capt. Gillespie was shot through, and the two are now quietly resting side by side on the height where they received their death wounds—Mount Gillespie as it has been appropriately named by Gen. Worth. The friends of Thomas are among the most respectable in Maryland; he was in the same mess with myself, and it may afford his acquaintances some consolation to know that every attention was paid him, during his last hours, that circumstances would admit.

Of the thousands of Mexican soldiers that occupied this Gibraltar of a town a few days since, not as many hundreds now remain. At one time, so confident were Ampudia and his generals of success, they sent Romano with fifteen hundred or two thousand cavalry in the rear of Gen. Taylor, to cut off his retreat. The "redeeming" game of the Texans and regulars on the afternoon of the 23d—digging through and under houses, taking inch by inch, but never giving one—and then the close proximity of the 24 pound mortar so successfully worked by Major Munroe and Lieut. Lovell—all combined to intimidate the Mexicans to a degree that induced them to sue for terms. Shells from the mortar fell and exploded all around the great Cathedral: had one entered that establishment, filled as it was with ammunition, every house on the main Plaza would have been riven to fragments, and the loss of life would have been fearful. To spare the shedding of so much blood, and so terrible an injury of property, were some of the main causes that induced Gen. Taylor to offer the Mexican commander the terms he did.

I saw Ampudia as he left town for Saltillo on the morning of the 26th—rode along in his escort for a mile or two. The base and lying wretch—for every page in his black history proves him such—looked crest-fallen, nervous, and timid to a degree. He was fearful lest some of the Texan rangers, many of whom had deep wrongs still to avenge, might shoot him from the way-side; and as he rode through their encampment, situated directly on his route, he could not conceal his fears. They allowed him to pass, however, without even a cry or shout of exultation.

Opinions are various in camp as to whether the Mexicans will now offer peace, or make a stout resistance at Saltillo, a larger portion I believe inclining to the latter opinion. A Mexican who arrived from that place yesterday, reports that they have already commenced fortifying it on an extensive scale; but this should be taken merely as a rumor or story of a Mexican—the most unreliable information conceivable. Again, a great many are discontented at the terms given the Mexicans, and think that they now will certainly fight again after being let off so easily. Had the battle continued on the 24th three hours longer, the Mexicans would undoubtedly have been on their knees crying and begging for their lives. A terrible carnage would have ensued, had not Ampudia sent in proposals for a surrender of the town, for his forces were huddled, if I can use such a term; and all this Gen. Taylor well knew. To carry out the known conciliatory policy of our Government, however, appears to have been his aim—to spare life and property, in accordance with his instructions, his object—and this should relieve him from all censure in the matter. For myself, having some slight knowledge of Mexican character, I believe the whole policy of our Government is and has been wrong for years. Shower any quantity of magnanimity upon this people and it is entirely thrown away—they neither feel nor appreciate it. An inherent pride, which grows upon them with every step in downward and disgraceful career, causes them to look with a pretended scorn upon every offer of generous forbearance in their adversity, and as well might Van Amburg attempt to conciliate his tigers and hyenas by choice bits of meat and love pats on the head, as these people by acts of kindness.—The policy has been tried all summer, and the effects of its workings has been shown by rascally extortions on the part of those of whom our Government has attempted to purchase provisions, and by every exertion on the part of the military to cut our Army in pieces when it beleaguered this place about. But enough of this for the present—a word or two of news, such as I have to offer.

The two Texan regiments, under Colonels Hays and Wools, will probably return home in the course of a week, and should hostilities recommence, fresh regiments, mounted on the best horses that can be procured, will at once be raised.

An express has come in, stating that Gen. Wool, with 3500 men, was to leave San Antonio yesterday for Chihuahua. What in the name of all that is reasonable, so large a force is going in that direction for, is more than I can make out. That whole section is now in the hands of the Camanches, as it were, and the difficulty of moving so large a number of men when one quarter of the force is more than is necessary to subjugate any army now there, or that can be sent, looks to me as almost insurmountable. With not double the number, Gen. Taylor has marched upon one of the strongholds of the country and driven off an army complete in all its appointments—if Gen. Wool goes to Chihuahua with the number stated, it seems to me that he will have no other enemies to contend with than the worst of all—hunger and suffering. I hope that he will march this way, where his services may really be needed.

Gen. Taylor is still encamped at the old ground, three miles from here—Gens. Worth and Smith are in town. The main part of the wounded officers are doing well. Gen. Butler is recovering, while Cols. McClung and Mitchell are also in a fair way. G. W. K.

MONTEREY, Sept. 29, 1846,
5 o'clock afternoon.

An express rider has this moment arrived from Salinas, which place he left this morning. It is only a day's ride this side of Saltillo, and he states, on the authority of a Mexican, that Santa Anna arrived at that city yesterday morning or the evening previous, and at once commenced fortifying the place with vigor. He had no less than 13,000 with him, which, added to those which left here under Ampudia, will swell his army to over 20,000 men. Report farther has it, that he is to erect works and batteries close by the Rinconada—the limits of our lines by the sixty days' truce. If all this should prove true, the army may have bloodier work to do than ever. One thing is certain—Santa Anna was hourly expected here when Gen. Taylor arrived, and many think that Ampudia's reasons for wishing to retire was the fact that he found himself to a degree surrounded after the successes of the 2d division, and was anxious to form a junction with his master on the best terms he could make. We shall know more about this matter in a day or two.

Lieut. Dilworth, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, died this forenoon of his wounds. Capt. R. H. Graham, who was badly shot, it is thought is mending. He belongs to the 4th U. S. Infantry.

I shall write by the first opportunity, and if I can collect all the information I want, will give you a full description of Gen. Worth's division. Operating in different places at the same time, it is impossible to get hold of every thing in a day.

The mail is just closing, so in haste.

G. W. K.

FLORIDA.

Cabell, Whig, is elected to Congress in this State, over Kain, Dem. In speaking of the result of the election in this State, the Tallahassee *Floridian*, of the 17th inst., holds the following language:—

"The full returns of the election have not been received, but sufficient we believe to secure the election of Mr. Cabell, the whig candidate for Congress. From the best information we have been able to obtain, we are satisfied there will be a democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature.

"Whatever may be the causes which have led to this result, we think it unnecessary to dilate upon them at present. We know many—and further, we say that, although defeated in the Congressional ticket, we have not the less confidence in the Democracy of the State. Florida is a Democratic State, and will hereafter prove herself such.

"The result so far as heard from gives Cabell from 100 to 200 majority. The official returns when received may show a little difference, but not sufficient to make any decided change.

"The reports are so contradictory that we do not dare to give them, but hope we shall be able in our next to give something reliable."

NAVAL.—Orders have been received, says the Norfolk Herald, at the Charleston Navy Yard, to fit out the Ohio ship-of-the-line for sea, immediately. It is supposed she will be ordered to the Pacific.

CHARLESTON MARKET—October 24.

COTTON.—Sales since our last amount to 4413 bales against the receipt in the same time of 8641 bales. We quote for sales 8 to 9¾c, and 10 bales at 10 cts per lb. RICE.—The Rice market has on the whole been rather quiet since our last report, but former prices have been sustained. Fair quality, fresh heat, of the old crop, generally taken on arrival, at prices ranging from 4 to 4¼, and as high as $4¾ per hundred, for strictly choice article. ROUGH RICE.—Near 17,000 bushels received bulk of which has been forwarded to the to the mills. Sales 8000 bushels at 95 and 97c per bush. CORN.—No arrivals during the week—transactions chiefly confined to city trade. BACON.—There has been some inquiry for shoulders and sides during the week, but the transactions have been limited, owing to the very light stock on the market. Store lots of first command 5, 5¼a5½, while the latter has brought prices ranging from 7 to 7¾c. LARD.—There has been a little inquiry for Lard during the week, and small lots have been sold at prices ranging from 7½ to 8c. SALT.—The operations in the last two or three days reach upwards 3000 sacks. Early in the week a few small lots brought 110a115; but some 2700 sacks sold yesterday at prices ranging from $1 15 to $1 30, according to the size of the sack.

NEW YORK MARKET—October 24.

Turpentine. Wilmington, soft,	$	a	3 50
do Newbern,	"	a	3 50
Spirits Turpentine,	46	a	40
Tar,	1 87½	a	2 12½
Rice, per cwt.	3 75	a	4 75

NAVAL STORES.—The advices from England by the steamer being favorable for Turpentine and Spirits Turpentine, and the stock of the latter very light, prices have materially improved. We notice sales of 2000 bbls. Newbern Turpentine, embracing all of this description offering at present, at $3 50 per 280 lbs, being an advance of 50 cents per bbl. On Thursday, sales of Spirits Turpentine were made, commencing at 41 cents, the previous price up to 45, cash, (including all to be had at the latter rate.) and yesterday some sales were made at 46a47, cash; some holders, however, declining to sell except at a further advance. The early purchases we understand were for export. Rosin continues without animation.—In Tar, we hear of no transactions. RICE.—There has been no change in the markets since the arrival of the steamer. The entire sales of the week amount to about 700 tierces and 300 bbls. from $3 75 for ordinary, to $4 75 for prime, cash. The stock is ample for the season.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

[PER STEAMER CALEDONIA.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 26.—The sales of the week are 72,810 bales—28 000 of which were American taken on speculation. Notwithstanding the heavy buying the advance in prices hardly amounted to ¼d per lb.

October 1st—The sales since Friday are 35,000 bales—15,000 on speculation No material alteration in prices but the market has become dull since the receipt of last advices from the United States by the Britania.

October 3d.—Sales 7,000—of which 3,000 were on speculation. No change in prices. The market closed steady.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Oct. 3.—Prices continue to advance. From the 18th until the 25th ult. there was an active trade in wheat and flour. At our market yesterday the sales of old wheat were extensive. Irish flour being scarce, would bring rather higher prices. States and Canadian free, upon a fair demand, brought 35s, and the former, under bond, 31s. 6d. to 32s. per bbl. Indian corn is attracting more attention at an advance in price. Several houses of capital have bought flour in bond freely at 32s, and wheat at equal prices, acting, it is rumored, on the supposition that the pressure of want in Ireland and Scotland will induce the government to open the ports free of all duties. Free flour has not realized so high rates, the latest prices being: Western Canal 31s. 6d., other brands 33s. 6d. to 34s. Indian corn being scarce, had reached 50s, but it is selling now at 46s., and Indian meal, which was held at 26s, has receded to 23s.

PROVISION MARKET, Oct. 3.—Beef does not demand the ready sale it did a month since. Pork is in small supply and the demand not so active as anticipated. The whole of the government contract was taken on the 24th ult; 18 000 tierces at an average of £7 13s. 7d. Butter scarce. If shipped in proper order would pay well, as Irish butter had advanced from 96 to 100. Lard in barrels brings 41s 43s., while kegs suitable for domestic use. would bring 45s to 48s.

RICE MARKET, Oct. 3d.—Rice is in extensive demand, and sales to a large extent have been made since our last publication, but not with such spirit that was shown some weeks since, the imports having increased. The total sales may be estimated at 10,000 bags, which brought good prices, say 21s 6d per cwt for fine white large grain; 20s 6d for middling to white; 18s 6d to 19s 6d for good seconds to fine broken; and 17s 9d to 18s for inferior. Among the sales of the last week were 5000 bags, at 17s 6d for Madras, and 16s 6d to 17s for broken to 20s for good white Bengal.

NAVAL STORE MARKET, Oct. 3d.—There is still a good demand for Turpentine, and the trade have bought during the last week to the extent of 3,000 barrels at 8s 6d for fair to good quality. No sales have lately been reported in Tar, but American descriptions are getting rather scarce.

LONDON MARKET. OCT. 3.

COTTON—Since our last report the demand has been extensive, large sales have been effected, and higher prices have been paid. Both speculators and exporters have purchased to a fair extent, but the home trade operate with caution. Some very good Surats have brought 3¾d to 4d, and if any quantity of this kind was to be brought to market a ready sale would be found for it. At public sale, during the week ending September 29, 826 bales Carthagena sold with good spirit at 3¾d for fair quality. The sales for the week ending October 2, are estimated at 4700 bales of Surat at 3¾d to 4d, and 1350 bales Madras at 3¾d to 4d. On the 2d, the market was quiet, but prices were well supported. Nothing further has been declared, and the market has a healthy tone, a though many are inclined to think that the present rates will not be supported for any length of time.

RICE.—This article is much wanted, but little business has been done owing to the scanty supply at market. Good white Bengal is nominally worth 19s 6d to 20s, middling & good middling 19s to 19s 6d, & cargo 15s 6d to 16s 6d per cwt. The late high rates which prevailed has caused the deliveries to fall off considerably, and as prices have got too high for shipment, not much demand is expected for the present. The stock is now about 40,000 bags more than that of last year. In Madras or Java nothing done. 4293 bags Java have arrived. Cleaned Carolina has met with a partial demand at 24s for second, and 40s for first quality, which is 9s to 10s higher than at the same period in 1845. Patna has been in steady demand, and the best quality is now worth 24s to 25s, and broken 21s to 21s 6d per cwt.

NAVAL STORES.—Prices of Turpentine continue rapidly to advance, the supply being small and the demand extensive. For Spirits the latest rates paid have been 57s to 59s, and some parties are asking 60s. Of rough the market has been nearly cleared at higher prices, 10s 3d to 10s 6d having been paid. Tar is much wanted, but not much is to be had Stockholm is worth 18s, and Archangel 19s per bbl.

HAVRE, FRANCE, SEPT. 30.

RICE.—The only sale to notice in Carolina Rice is a lot of 50 tierces, in second hands, at f39 50 to 41 per 50 kil. duty (1 37½) paid. In East India we have to record sales of 100 tons, deliverable up to the end of May next, at f 25 50 for home use.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams,	8½	a	9
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders,	7	a	0
Hog round,		a	8
Western,	8½	a	7
BEESWAX,	22	a	25
BUTTER,	14	a	20
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	65	a	70
" Meal,	80	a	00
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6¼
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
FLOUR,—Canal,	6 50	a	7 00
Fayetteville,	6 75	a	7 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	70	a	80
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	9	a	9½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, Thomastown,	80	a	
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
River, Flooring boards,	9 00	a	9 50
wide, do.	6 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	4 00
Timber,	5 00	a	7 50
MOLASSES, W. I.	18	a	23
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 —
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turpt.	3 12½	a	3 25
Virgin dip,	3 12½	a	3 25
hard, half price.			
Tar,	2 00	a	
Pitch,	75	a	
Rosin No. 1,	1 25	a	
" 2,	80	a	
" 3,	30	a	00
Sp. Turpt.		a	45
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	85	a	90
Black eye,	65	a	70
Cow,	65	a	00
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,		a	11 00
fresh,		a	
RICE,	3 50	a	4 00
rough, bush		a	
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	35	a	00
Liverpool, sack,	1 50	a	1 60
SOAP,	4	a	5
SHINGLES, country,	2 25	a	2 50
contract,		a	5 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	24	a	26
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	27	a	30
Apple Brandy,	30	a	37
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15 —	a	16
dressed,	7	a	8 —
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	— 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7	a	8
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	2 00
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	1 "	"
" " Boston,	1 "	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 30 cts. Spirits Turp 45 per bbl
Rice, 12½cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 54c. Naval Stores, 25 a 30c. Lumber $5.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.
To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.
Cotton, $1 25. Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.
To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores. 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 29.

NAVAL STORES.—The news from Europe by the last steamer, has caused a decided improvement in the naval store market, both for the raw and manufactured article. Since last Firday, the day on which the European news was received here, Turpentine has been advancing; and the arrivals to market have been both small and slow. We hear of a sale this morning at $3 17 1-2c. for export. Altho' the price is by no means settled, we think we may safely quote for best qualities from $3 12 1-2 to $3 25. Sales have been made at these rates within a day or two past. The latter price was paid for a very superior lot of Virgin Dip. *Spirits* has also gone up, and we quote for sales made this week as high as 45 cents. We learn from a private source, that sales were made in New York on last Monday at 50 cents cash; and that the article was selling in Boston, at last advices, at 60 cents, six months. *No. 1 Rosin.*—A lot brought $1 25 a few days past; No. 3 is nominally quoted at 30 cents. *Tar.*—This article is very scarce. We can hear of but one sale of 50 bbls., which brought $2. The article is in great demand in Europe.

LUMBER—Nothing doing.

TIMBER—Sales yesterday for fair Mill at $6 a $6 50. There are now upon the market six rafts unsold. No sales had been made this morning up to the time of making up our report. The demand, however, is fair.

STAVES—Red Oak Hhd. are yet without demand. White Oak Bbl., for Cooper's use, clear of inspection, we quote at former prices.

SHINGLES—Sales yesterday at $2 25. Demand slack.

BACON—The market is well supplied, and prices are a shade lower than this day week. We quote for prime Hams 8½ a 9c.; Sides 7½; Shoulders 7c.

LARD—Supply good. Quotations without change.

CORN—No arrival to report. Store prices 65 to 70 cents.

MEAL—Is scarce, and we quote at 80 cents for fresh ground of new corn.

HAY—A sale of 300 bales a few days since at 66 cents.

LIQUORS—We quote N. E. Rum at 28—Gin at 30—and Apple Brandy at 30 a 37 cts.

FLOUR.—The market continues to be fairly supplied with Canal, and prices are firm at quotations. No arrival of Fayetteville since last report.

LIME.—No arrival.

PEAS.—Ground, are beginning to find their way to market, which has opened at fair prices. Sales were made this morning at 85 cts. per bushel, and holders are asking 90 cents. Some few lots, we understand, sold yesterday at 80 cents. We quote at 85 and 90 cents, for a fair statement of the market. Black Eye—are also beginning to come in, though in small lots. We hear of a sale of 40 bbls., new crop, at 65 cent. There have been no sales of Cow peas of new crop, but a small lot will be offered to-day or to-morrow.

SALT.—No arrival. Turks Island sells from store at 35 cents. Liverpool sack without change. See quotations.

RICE.—There is no fresh beat on the market either of old or new crop; neither do we hear of any *Rough Rice* having been offered for sale.

MARRIED,

In this town on the 23d inst., by the Rev. D. B. Black, Capt. David Williams, to Miss Susan L. Holmes, all of this county.

In Enon county, Alabama, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Groves, the Rev. Grandison Royster, of Perry county, to Miss Caroline A., youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Gardner, formerly of Wilmington.

In Sampson county, on the 11th inst., by W. S. Robinson, Esq., Mr. E. G. Ward, of Duplin co., to Miss Mary J. Robinson, daughter of James Robinson, Esq.

DIED,

In Bladen county, a few days since, Mr. John Lucas.——In Newbern, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Martha Stevenson, wife of Mr. Martin Stevenson, in the 73d year of her age.——In Jones county, Mr. James W. Harrison, in the 36th year of his age.——In Fayetteville, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Mary Hall, wife of Mr. John H. Hall.

At his residence in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 6th instant, Daniel George, Esq., aged 65 years. He has left a bereaved wife and six children to mourn his departure. But we are not to sorrow as those who have no hope. Brother George was a member of the Baptist Church for thirty odd years before his death, and never, perhaps, manifested a greater concern for the prosperity of Zion at large, and for religion in his own soul, than he did in his latter days, and as such we can but hope our loss is his infinite gain.—*Com.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 25—schr Laura, Pigott, Shallotte, to G W Davis
Schr L P Smith, Brewster, N Y, to R W Brown
26—brig Anawon, Swasey, Newport, R I, to J Hathaway & Son
Schr Joseph Hudson, Godfrey, N Y, G W Davis
Schr Sarah Jane, Marden, Phil., to J Mulock
Schr F A Heath, Curtis, Boston, to E Dickinson
Schr Falcon, Parritt, Steuben, Me, to master
Schr C Clark, Oram, Waldoboro, Me, to master
27—brig Mazeppa, Colson, Boston, E Dickinson

ARRIVED AT SMITHVILLE.

Oct 26—Brig Westport Kent, N York, with Stone for Fort Caswell, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Oct. 24—brig Electro, Packard, New Orleans, by Barry & Bryant
Schr Melvina, Nickerson, New London, by J Mulock
chr Segochet, Watts, N O, by John Gammell
Schr Joseph Hudson, Godfrey, Little River, by G W Davis
27—brig Abeona, Clark, Cuba, by Brown & DeRosset.
Packet schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, by R W Brown
Schr Pampero, Cole, New Bedford, by master
Schr Laura, Pigot, Shallotte, by G W Davis
28—brig Belle, Myers, N York, by G W Davis
Brig Lion, Sedgely, Guadaloupe, lumber, by E Dickinson.
Schr C D Ellis, Steelman, Philad, lumber by E J Lutterloh
29—Schr Santiago, Ingraham, Baltimore, by J Gammell.
Brig Mary Jane, Lermond, Balt. by J Gammell.
Schr Fayetteville, Green, Baltimore, by Brown & DeRosset.

MYERS & BARNUM,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. MYERS, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,

of Beelee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a "few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of

Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps,

of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps

of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2,-50 the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps*, to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand.

C. MYERS.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS recently returned from the city of New York, with a large and well selected stock of Goods in his line, to wit: Super super West of England, French, German, and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., all of the latest importations, embracing every variety of shade and color, which are most in favor; all of which will be made to order in a manner and style that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union. Having spent the last two or three months in the Northern cities, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all the latest styles of gentlemen's garments, and procured some of the best city workmen to assist me in trying to perfect the art and science of my profession, together with my own experience, I feel confident in assuring the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, that all who favor me with a call shall not go away dissatisfied as regards CHEAP GOODS or a PERFECT FIT.

I solicit the attention of the citizens generally to my fancy goods of the most desirable styles, consisting in part of rich fancy Scarfs and Cravats, plain and black; plain and seamed silk and satin Stocks; self-adjusting rich fancy Cravat Ties; Shirts, Bosoms and Collars of every style and quality; silk, cotton, woollen, merino and buckskin Under Garments; fall and winter Gloves, of all kinds; Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns; Hosiery; Cravat stiffeners; Umbrellas, &c. &c. All which will be SOLD CHEAP.

In addition to the above will be found a large and general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. &c. Having made arrangements with one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in New York, on such terms that will enable me to sell much cheaper than any one only manufacturing a few articles under his own eyes.

N. B.—My friends and customers will bear in mind that hereafter I shall adopt a new system. For cash there will be a discount of ten per cent. It would be well for cash customers to make it known, as in future I shall make a great difference between cash and credit. [October 30 1846.

LIME.

200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime, now landing and for sale in lots to suit, by BARRY & BRYANT.

Oct. 23d, 1846.

BRIGADE ORDERS NO. 4.

HEAD QUARTERS, 3d BRIGADE,

5TH DIVISION NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA.
Wilmington, 24th October, 1846.

To the Commissioned Officers attached to the 39th Regiment of North-Carolina Militia:

A vacancy having occurred in the office of Colonel of your Regiment, by the resignation of Col. William R. Hall, you are hereby ordered to meet at the Court-house in Smithville, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, the 17th day of November next, for the purpose of electing some one to fill said vacancy.

Should there be any vacancies created by the election on that day among the Field officers of said Regiment, you will proceed at the same time to elect persons to fill them.

Major Robert Gibbs will superintend the election, and certify the result to the Brigadier General.

By order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen'l.
WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp. 7-2t

500 CASKS LIME,
200 bales prime Eastern Hay,
300 bushels Cow Peas,
400 pounds North Carolina Bacon,
6 barrels do do Lard,
10 bags Laguira Coffee,
5 do Rio do.
25 barrels Apple Brandy,
25 do Imitation do.
10 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
20 bushels Dried Apples,
10 barrels Sugar, &c. For sale by
Oct 30—7-2t] A. MARTIN.

SQUIRES'

NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,

Petersburg, Va.

D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

SPLENDID SCHEMES!!!

ATTENTION! Adventurers are requested to notice the following splendid schemes.—Those wishing to obtain Prize Tickets, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber. Don't forget!!! H. N. SQUIRE,
Bank St., Petersburg, Va.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31ST.

$30.000!

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 44, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1846. 75 Nos. 15 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$2,700
1 do	10,000	10 do	1,500
1 do	6,000	0 do	600
1 do	4,000	10 do	400

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Risk on packages, wholes,			$92 50
do	do	halves,	46 25
do	do	quarters,	23 25

G. L. CLASS 45.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7TH.

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

5 prizes of	$15,000	is		$75,000
1 do of	7,000	is		7,000
1 do of	5,000	is		5,000
1 do of	2,733	is		2,733
100 do of	1,000	is		100,000
100 do of	500	is		50,00

Tickets $14—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75.

Risk on packages whole tickets,			175 50
do	do	halves	89 25
do	do	quarters	44 62

78 Nos. 14 drawn.

☞Remember in purchasing by the package, I always give in three tickets.

I have every day Lotteries from $1 to $20, and when a remittance is made to me, large

Brigade Orders No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS. 3rd BRIGADE,
6th Division North-Carolina Militia.
WILMINGTON, 25th August, 1846.

To Colonels Commanding 24th, 30th, 31st, and 39th Regiments of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered to have your respective Regiments ready for inspection and review at the following times and places, viz:

The 24th Regiment at Jacksonville, Onslow County, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November next. The 31st Regiment at Kenansville, Duplin County, on Saturday, the 14th day of November. The 39th Regiment at Smithville, Brunswick County, on Wednesday, the 18th November. The 30th Regiment at Wilmington, New Hanover County, on Saturday, the 21st November.

The line to be formed and ready for inspection and review at 11 o'clock, A. M.

You will make your returns as required by the 35th Section of the Militia Laws, to the Brigadier General, at this place, on or before the 25th of October.

By order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen'l.
Wm. N. Peden, Aid-de-Camp.

BRIGADE ORDERS No. 3.
HEAD QUARTERS, 3d BRIGADE.
6th DIVISION, NOR. CAROLINA MILITIA.
Wilmington, 15th October, 1846.

To the Commissioned Officers attached to the 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

A VACANCY having occurred in the office of Colonel of your Regiment, by the resignation of Colonel John McRae, you are hereby ordered to meet at the Court House, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the 20th November next, for the purpose of electing some one to fill said vacancy.

Should there be any vacancies created by the election on that day among the Field Officers of said Regiment, you will proceed at the same time to elect persons to fill them.

Lieut. Col. Robitzch will superintend the election, and certify the result to the Brigadier General.

By order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen.
Wm. N. Peden, Aid-de-Camp.
October 16, 1846 5-5t

HEAD QUARTERS!
30th REGIMENT, N. C. M.
Wilmington, N. C. October 9th, 1846.

THE COMPANIES composing the 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 21st of November next, armed and equiped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection. The line to be formed at 10½ o'clock, A M.

The Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, of the Regiment, will meet in Uniform, at Wilmington, on Friday, the 20th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Inspection and Drill.

Commanders of companies are requested to make their returns on or before the 20th October, inst.

By order of the Colonel commanding,
JNO. McRAE, Jr.,
Adjt. 30th Regt. N. C. Militia.
Oct. 16, 1846.—[5-4t

Real Estate for Sale.

THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, with the Lot upon which it stands, situated South of the Rail Road bridge, and now occupied by Thomas King.

Two Lots, with the houses thereon, corner of Brunswick and Second streets, North of the Rail Road.

House and Lot adjoining the same on the North, now occupied by Augustine as a grocery.

The above will afford a safe and lucrative investment for capital. The property is now paying a good per cent., and if not disposed of at private sale before then, will be closed at auction on the third November next. Apply to

W. A. BERRY, M. D.
October 2, 1846. 3-tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter of a company to clear out or improve the navigation of New River, in Onslow county, N. C.;—the company to be styled the New River Navigation Company.
October 2, 1846. 3-

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., his man ZACKARIAH, aged about — years. Zackariah, can read and write, is yellow complected; has loss one of his upper centre teeth. He is about 6 feet high very intelligent, a complete blacksmith and a good jobbing carpenter. He took with him two suits of clothing, a dark green frock coat, dark grey pantaloons and striped vest, as dress; and a suit of white homespun oznaburgs and white plains Jackson coat dyed green. He will no doubt make every effort to get off by water to Charleston or make his way to Wilmington. I will pay the above reward to whoever will deliver him to me at my residence on Waccamaw, to Messrs. Robertson & Blacklock, in Charleston; E. Waterman, in Georgetown—or, for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him again.
Georgetown, Sept 4 1846 51-2m

WINDOW SASHES--BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an Act to prevent hauling of seines within two miles inside and one mile outside of the bar of New River, Onslow county, N. C. October 2, 1846. 3-

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Bates' Patent Shower Bath.

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths', just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT

House and Lot For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of removing into the country, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated on Dock street. The House has five comfortable rooms, four with fire-places, with all necessary out-buildings attached. The Lot is 66 by 165 ft., well improved with shade trees, and an excellent well of water in the yard. ALSO, another Lot adjoining, highly improved for a garden, 66 by 165 ft., which is an excellent building Lot. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, both in winter and summer seasons.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser with warrantee title. I. PETERSON.
Sept. 4th, 1846.—[51-tf

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE
CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying that for *half the money* they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. Henry Nutt,
Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress, which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can swerve us; we cannot be unmindful of the attidude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress:—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a high power—that of *the people;* and to them we confidently appeal to aid us, by *their* patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—if, indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains, and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the two houses of Congress, it is believed ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded, but at the enormous cost of $12,000 or $15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another large item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-week'y, and weekly,) yet this list must be still considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledging ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published, as heretofore, at $10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We purpose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its po itical influence may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "SEMI-WEELLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at $5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "*Daily Union,*" except local advertisements. During the sessions of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

Enlargement of the Weekly Union.

The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to near *double its present size*, we shall soon be enabled to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of $2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the "Weekly Union" a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a "*Congressional Register,*" to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," careful y revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts passed during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for the next session.

☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the *Daily, Semi-Weekly,* or *Weekly,* will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

☞ The CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER will be furnished them *on the same terms.*

Clubs will be furnished with

5	copies of the Daily for		$40 00
5	do	Semi-Weekly	20 00
10	do	do	35 00
5	do	Weekly	8 00
10	do	do	15 00
20	do	Congressional Register	10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Indies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Charriotte's, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
Sept 18, 1846. G. C. H.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
September Term, A. D., 1846.

P. K. Dickinson & Co.
vs.
Croton Mutual Insurance Company.

Original Attachment.—John Hall, Chas. D. Ellis, Bishop & Jones, George R. French, Henry Nutt, Sandford & Smith, and Robert S. Macomber, summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demaud.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Sept 25, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5,62½.] 2-6t.

FOR SALE—10 bbls very superior Old Rye Whiskey, just received from Baltimore. For sale by E J LUTTERLOH.

20,000 BACK and front streaker Brick, for sale by E J LUTTERLOH.

MITCHELL'S
POCKET MAP
OF
Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be ol tained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.
January 30, 1846. 20-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Reinehardt's
PATENT GLASS PAD
Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

New Merchant Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

The Outfitting Department

has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered *lower* than has ever before been offered in this market, for *Cash.*

SAMUEL BOYD & CO.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supplythem with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

FRESH BEEF.
JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.
Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

FOR SALE.

300 USHELS Black Eye Pease,
50 do Rice Douse.
May 22] [by BARRY & BRYANT.

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

M'ALISTER'S
ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all p ints of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitisimals, the Philopathist bleeds and dosses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the useless particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cas s of fevers almost ins antly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

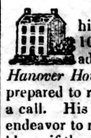
Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

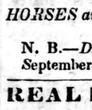
Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House,* on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables



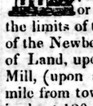
are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2–12m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there is a Saw and Grist Mill, (upon an improved principle,) about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. There is about 180 acres of c eared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. John Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots where the subscriber now lives.

ALSO,

Two or three valuable negro women and children for sale.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C, Sept 11, 1846 52 tf

SUGAR.—5 hhds New Orleans Sugars, for sale by E J LUTTERLOH.
July 24, 1846

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime, for sale by
M28 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.
M13, 1846 26-1y

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE undersigned having bought out the entire stock of Mr. James Punderford, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining counties, at Mr. Punderford's

OLD STAND,

where he will keep a full and splendid assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

of all qualities, and at prices that must give satisfaction. He will leave in a few days for the Northern cities, where he intends to replenish the present stock on hand, from the first makers there and in Europe. CHAS. BLA[illegible]EE.
Wilmington, June 12, 1846 39-6m

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. -[6-tf.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

Cornelius Myers,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps,

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6½.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

Also, a general assortment of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.

which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street.
Wilmington, N. C.
April 3, 1846 29-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending thro gh the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. It is powerful and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, & when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various pr parations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to a mere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in a malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I become acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its neural size; the head, limbs, and body were almost entirely covered with larg sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of any thing, only to shrink from being touched even by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could slip down from the chair and creep across the room. She has now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health.

Very respectfully yours, C. J. WANER,
Sec. of Youth's State Tem. Soc.'g

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who has been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, VA., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ul-erated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently w eks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the S rsaparilla a short time, my health improved, & my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of w ich has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; I. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL S[illegible]
WILLIAM[illegible]
June 5, 18[illegible] 3[illegible]

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of Nor. Carolina, for the charter of a steamboat company to navigate the waters of New River, in Onslow county, &c.
October 2, 1846 3-

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE,
Wilmington, N. C.

TELLER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has received, and is constantly receiving, a *NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,* consisting of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

He would also beg leave to call the attention of the LADIES to his beautiful stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns, which will rival with any to be found in the Southern countries.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS would do well to call and examine his stock and prices.
September 25, 1846 2-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
September Term, A. D., 1846.

John McRae, vs. Samuel Engle.

Original Attachment:—Levied on thirty-two bags of Coffee; also on all the interest of Samuel Engle in a Turpentine Still and Worm.

Summoned as Garnishees.—Rankin & Martin, Thomas J. Eborn, John S. Eborn, and John S. Richards.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Sept 25, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5,62½.] 2-6t.

NEW CHEAP
CASH STORE.

First door in R. W. Brown's new buildings, on Front street, a few doors from Market street.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now opening a very large and general assortment of *Dry Goods,* among which are,

Superfine Broad Cloths	Table and Bird Eye Diapers
Beaver and Pilot do	8-4 brown Damask do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres	8-4 Damask table Cloths
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans	Bleached & br shirtings and sheetings